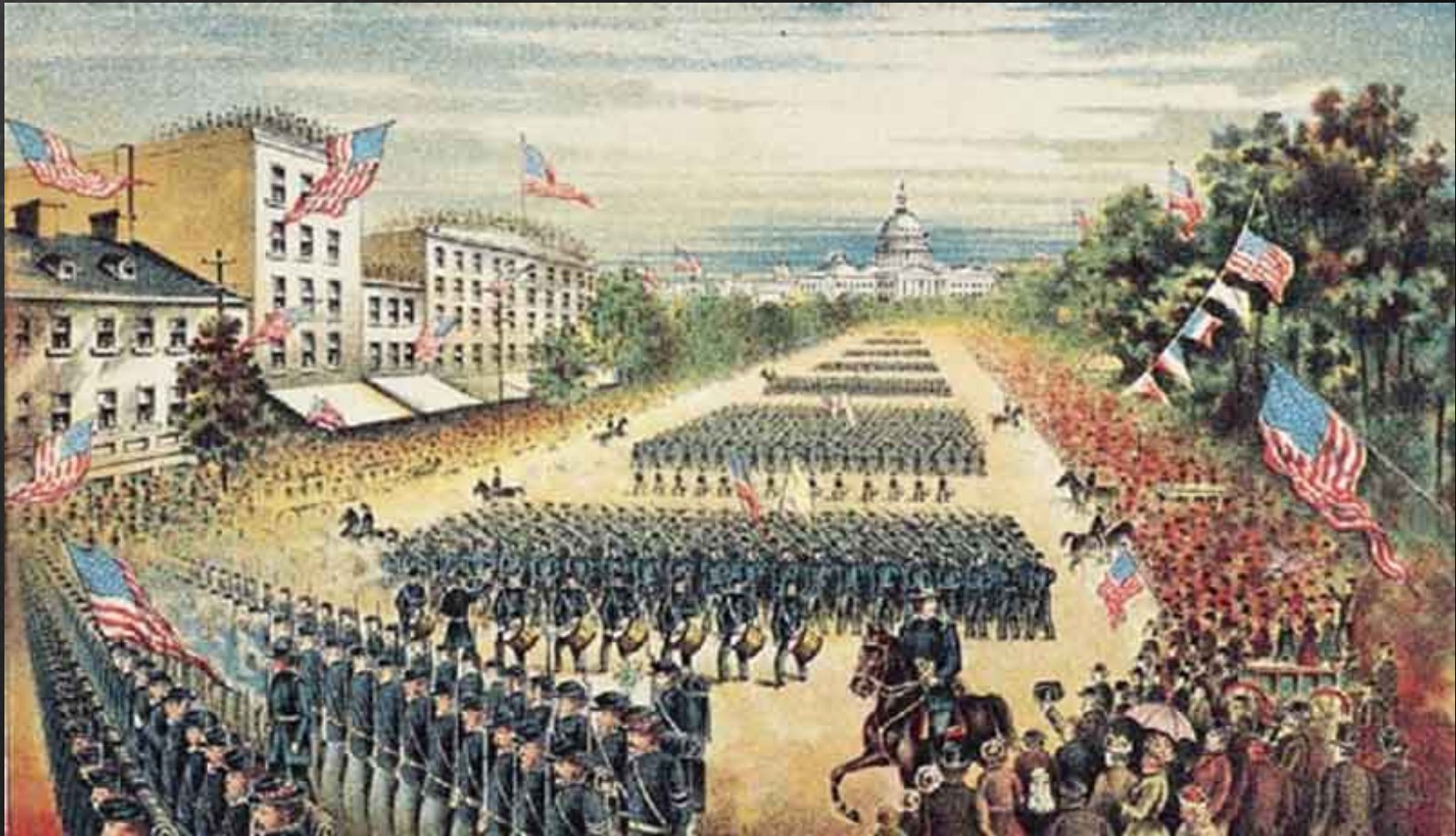
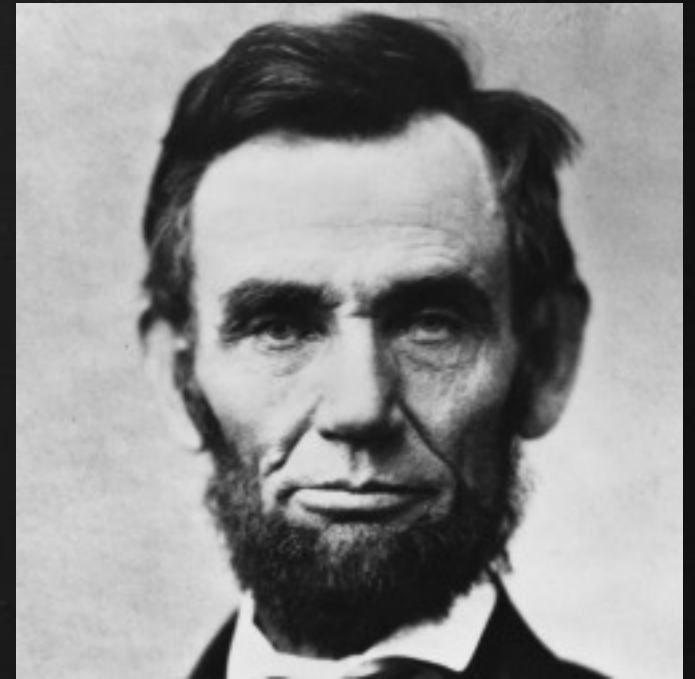


The Faces of Reconstruction

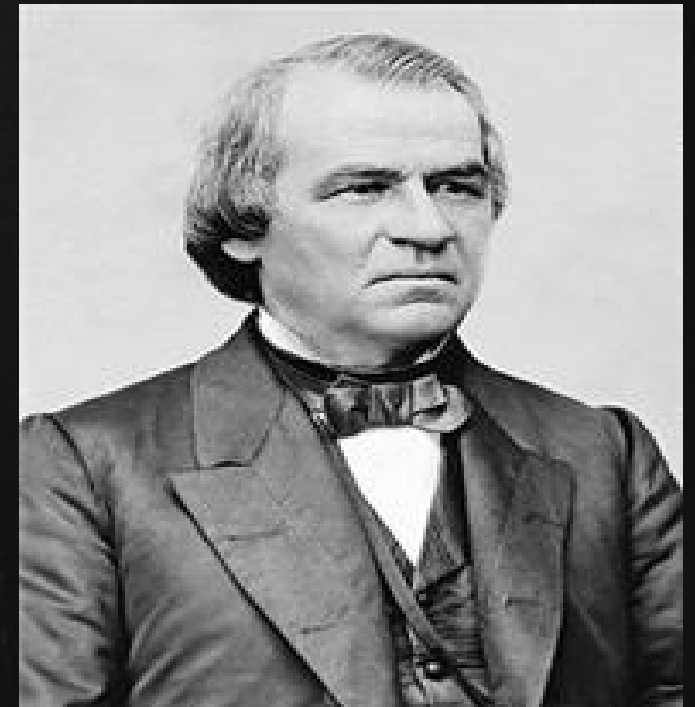


By: Zach Lewis
Period 5

President Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president. Ended the Civil War and was assassinated during Reconstruction Era.



President Andrew Johnson, the 17th president. He became president after Lincoln's assassination. Known for being impeached.





FACSIMILE OF TICKET OF ADMISSION TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Ticket to President Johnson's Impeachment in Congress. Held March 13, 1868 in Washington D.C.

Portrait of U.S. Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton. Stanton was Secretary of War under Lincoln and Johnson when Lincoln was murdered. Johnson tried to dismiss Stanton which led to the Tenure of Office Act and his impeachment in the House of Representatives.





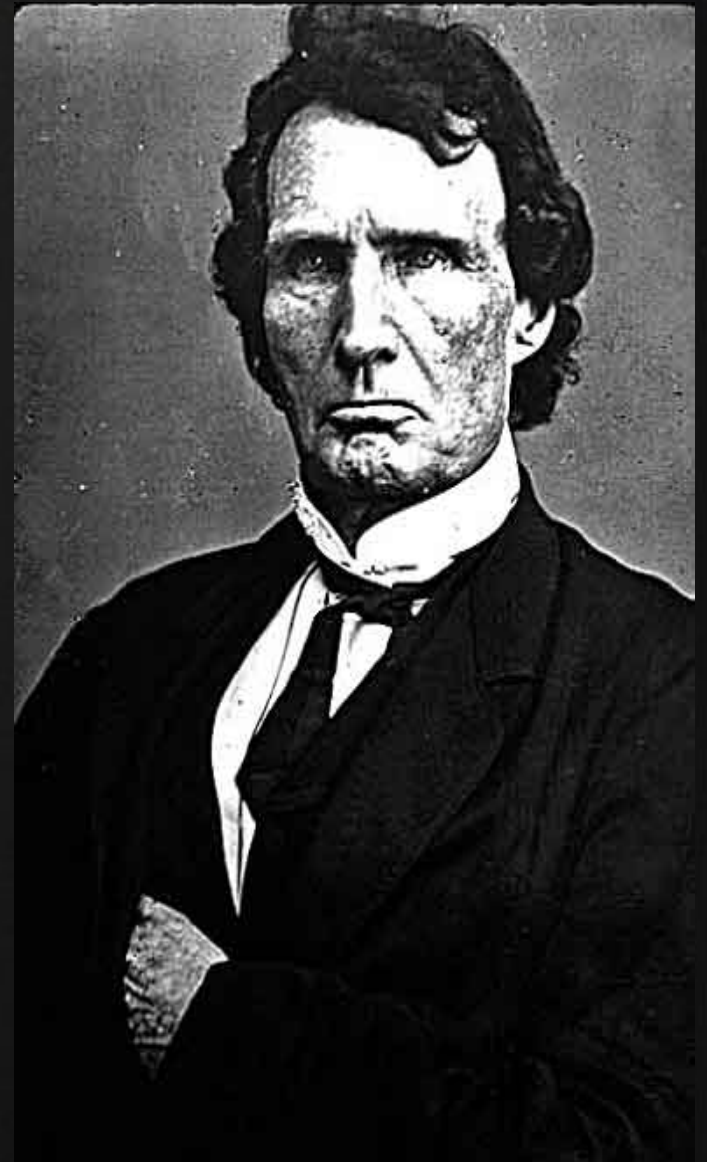
Johnson's Impeachment Committee

Left to right, Seated: Benjamin F. Butler, Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas Williams, John A. Bingham. Standing: James F. Wilson, George S.

Sumner was a Republican
Senator from Massachusetts.



Charles Sumner
(Left) and
Thaddeus Stevens
(Right). Prime
Leaders of the
Radical
Republicans during
Reconstruction.



Stevens was a Republican House
Representative from Pennsylvania.

In the South, after slavery had been abolished, states had found a way to give blacks freedom but not the rights that the 13th amendment implied. So, the black codes were created to keep African

Americans from buying goods at the same shops as whites, going to the same schools as whites, or even voting in the same buildings as whites. (Excuse the vulgarity of the picture, I wasn't the one who took it.)



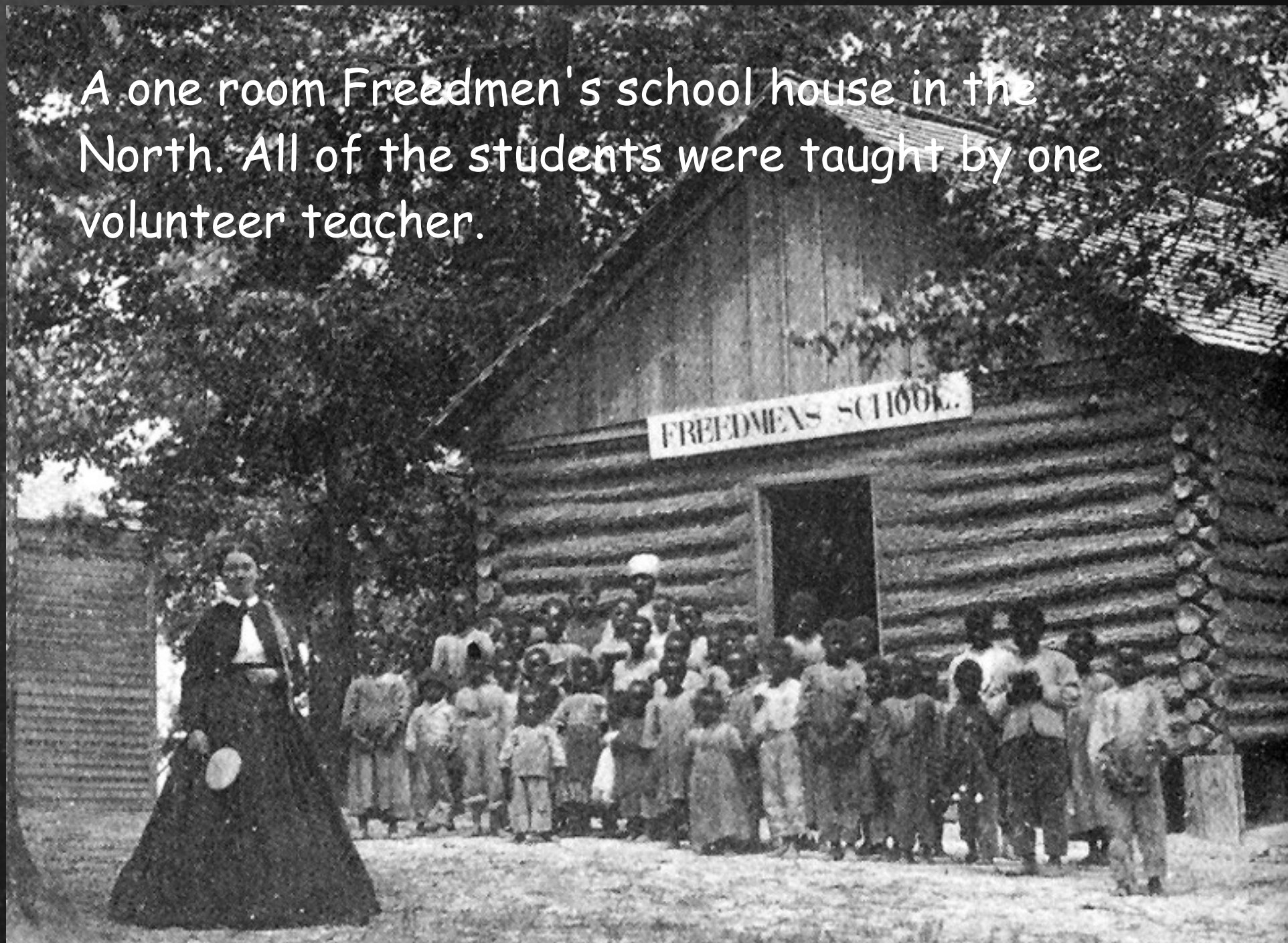


Black schoolhouse during Reconstruction. The conditions were very poor and it was extremely hard for teachers to teach students who had no knowledge of learning and were illiterate as well.



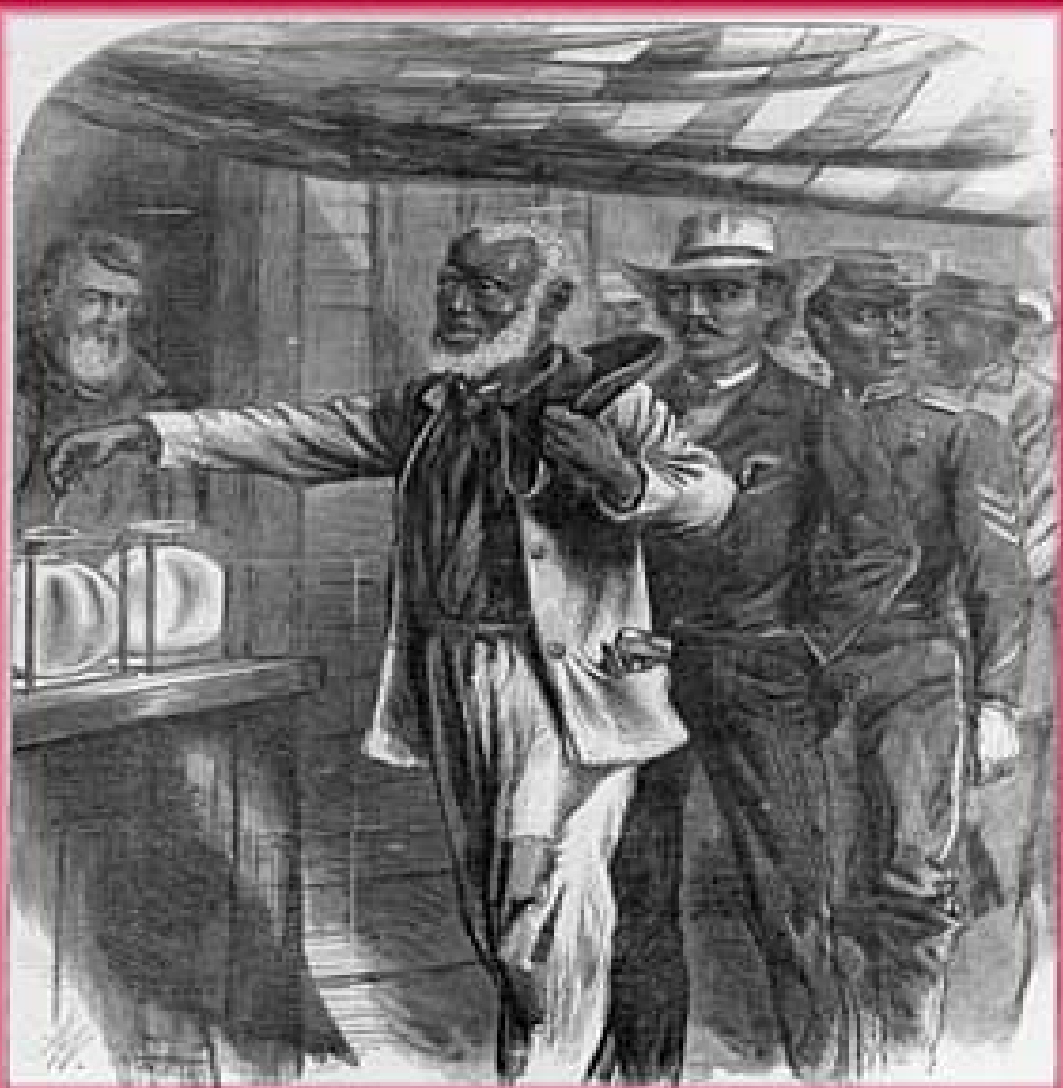
A large group of differently aged children with one teacher. The age difference alone was a huge obstacle for teachers, not to mention the fact that they themselves were not the most qualified people for the job of teaching all of the students.

A one room Freedmen's school house in the North. All of the students were taught by one volunteer teacher.





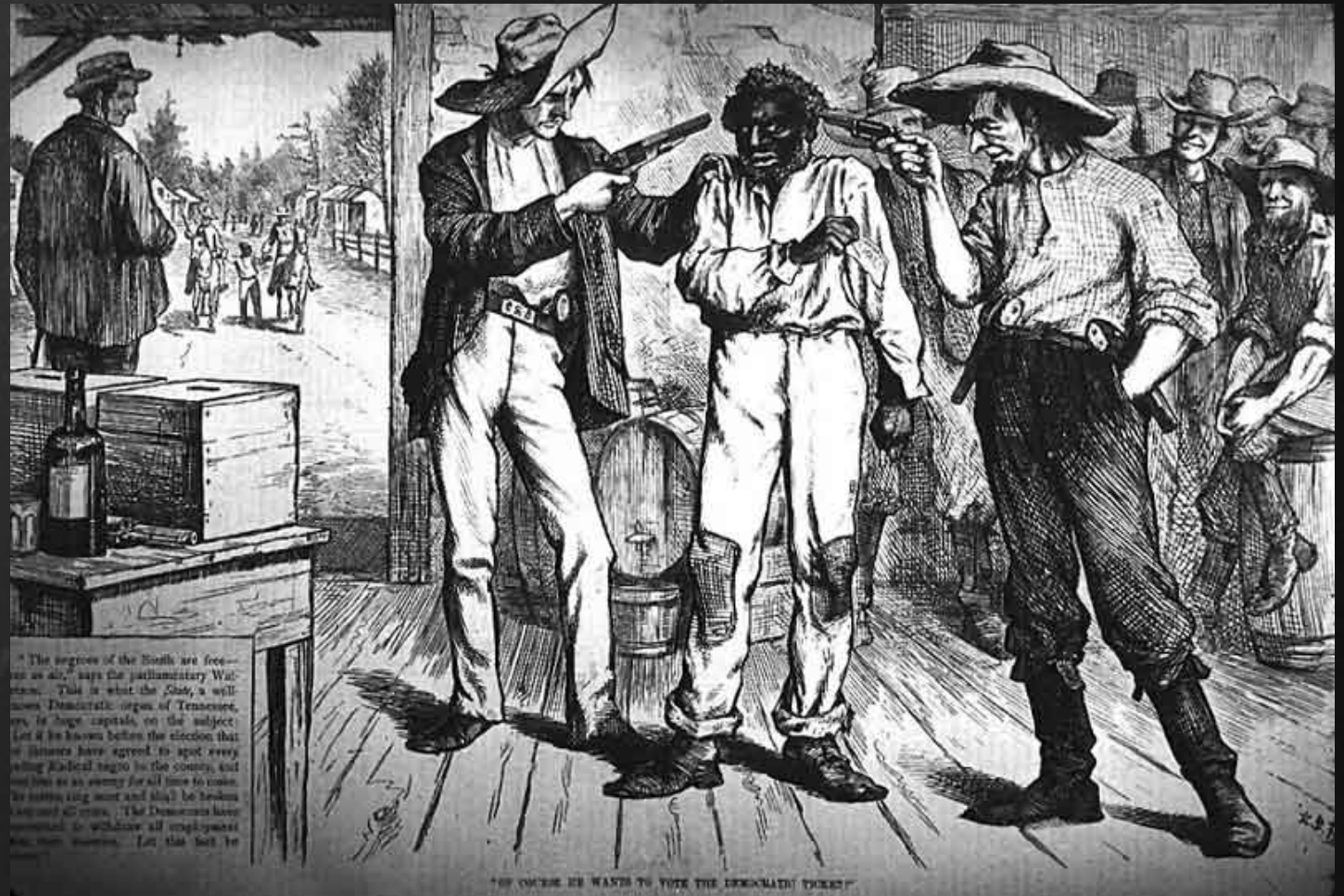
Freedmen voting in South Carolina. Once the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were ratified, African Americans were able to vote in the South.

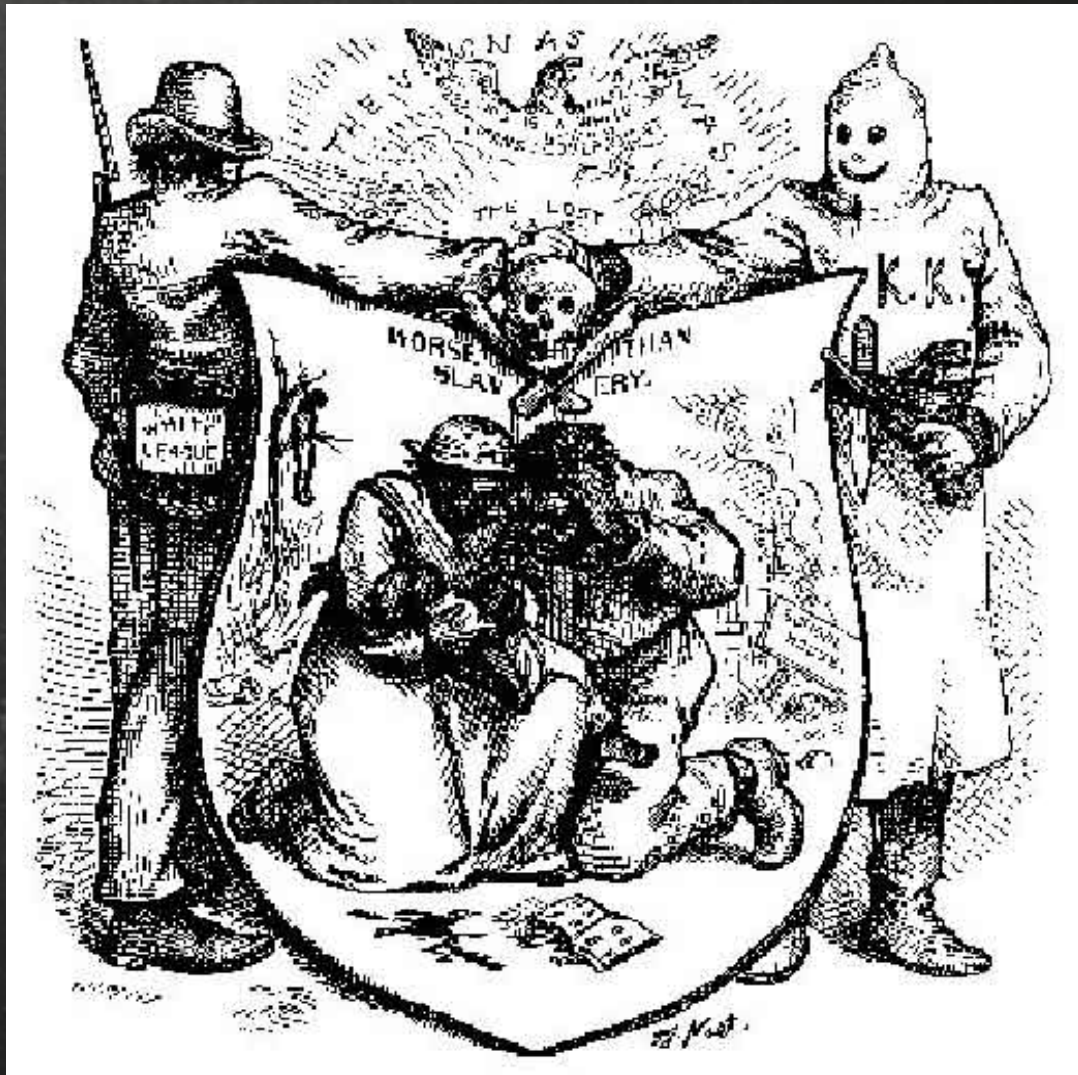


Although African Americans had gained the right to vote, at times they were persuaded not to by the intimidation of whites watching or threatening them during the process as you see in this picture.

Whites, most likely Ku Klux Klan members, intimidating freedmen with violence not to vote.

This depiction is on the extreme side of intimidation. Most of the threats were subtle and hardly recognizable by the surrounding people.





Depiction of Ku Klux Klan member and a white man joining to create fear among African Americans. On the shield there is a man that was hanged in the background along with frightened African Americans and the

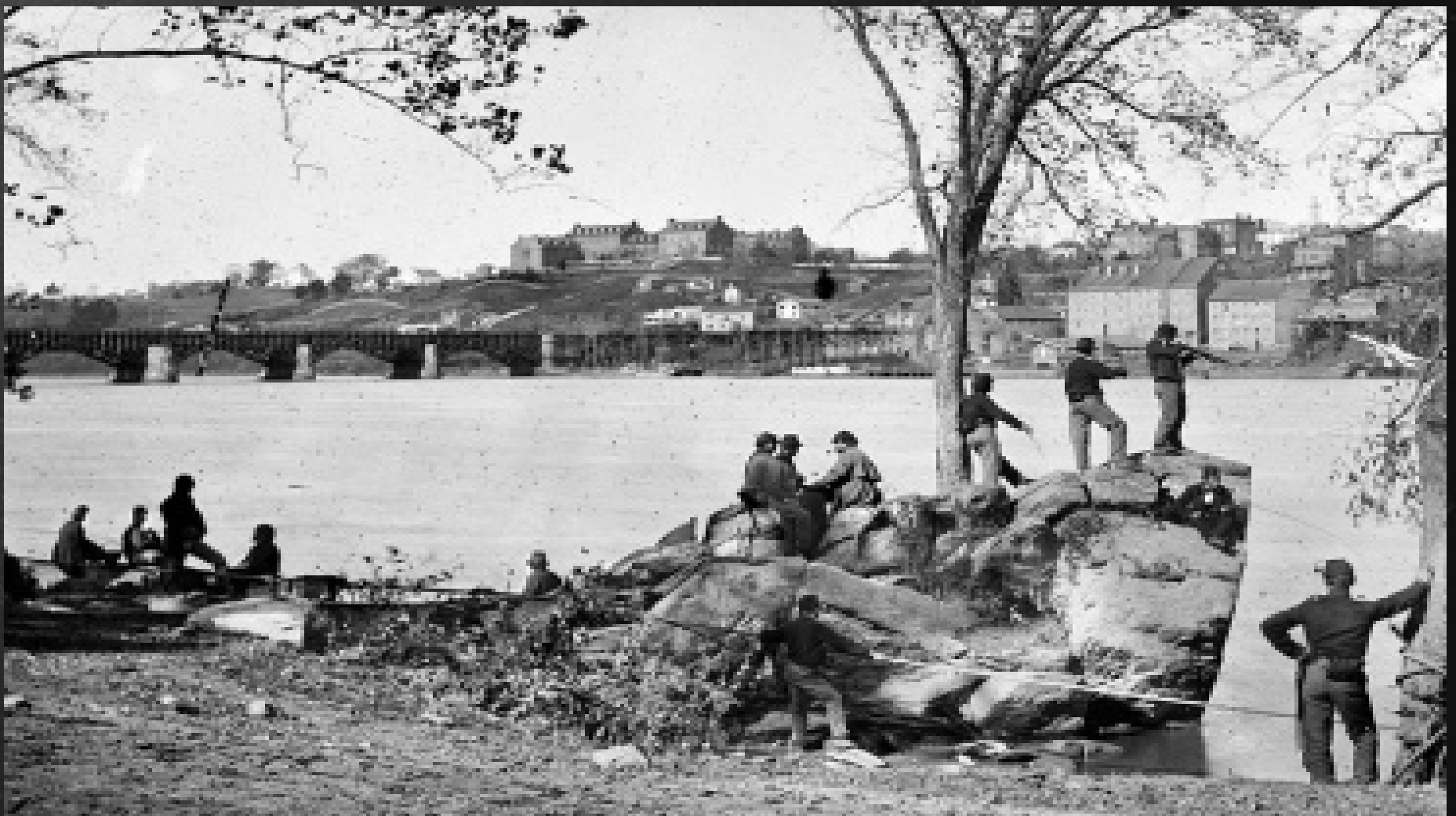
words, "Worse Than Slavery" meaning that the African Americans will be treated much worse than they would be if they were still slaves.

Sharecropper's cabin in North Carolina. One of the few skills the freedmen had was agriculture. So often they would sharecrop and save money until they could afford to buy land of their own.





Above, a freedman agent is trying to stop a fight between a group of whites and freedmen. This shows the tension between the two groups and their dislike toward each other.



After the war, union troops were stationed all across the South to prevent anything that could cause trouble for the newly freedmen or the country.



Lincoln at the creation of the Wade-Davis Bill

The pocket vetoed Wade-Davis bill stated the three following:

1) Majority population must partake in new government

2) Man must take iron clad oath to never aid the confederacy

3) All officers above lieutenant would be considered "conquered enemies"

therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free, and if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall on habeas corpus, discharge them.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, that any person declared free by this act or any law of the United States, or any proclamation of the President be restrained of liberty with intent to be held in, or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen Hundred Dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall hereafter, hold or exercise any office, civil or military in the Rebel service, state or confederate, is hereby declared not to be a Citizen of the United States.